

Public Ledger

DAILY RECORD SUNDAY.
THOMAS A. DAVIS,
EDITOR AND OWNER.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!

Believe that it is a good deal better to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of the world.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Cooper Building, Front street, in this city, on Tuesday, September 18th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. for the transaction of important business.

CLARENCE MATTHEWS, Chairman.
S. T. HICKMAN, Secretary.

I don't intend to discuss the Tariff. I am quite as much, however, opposed to cheapening the American workmen and workwomen as I am to cheapening our dollars. I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping duty works at home as I am gold dollars.—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The people never knew what a bad set the bankers were until the Popocrats exposed them; and just to think that some of these same bankers in Mayville indorse all the mean things that BRYAN and ALTHOFF and TILMAN are saying about them!

THE Commercial Tribune says the weight of Mr. BRYAN's last letter of acceptance is given to a defense of the Chicago rioters. Little does he say of after. Does he, too, see that on that issue the tide is running against him? Does he, too, see that the calm, sober sense of the people is coming to them? and that as greenbackism was buried years ago, so is silver to be this year? Is this the cause of his effort to bring a new issue before the people? Well, his new issue is worse than his first.

The country has not forgotten those awful days in Chicago. It forgets quickly and many things, but the memory of those days, when red anarchy held sway at Chicago, is still fresh in its recollection. ALTHOFF, the Governor, might have stopped it all. Had he said but one word, had he raised his little finger, the end of misrule would have come at once. He spoke not the word. He made no sign. His silence was practical encouragement. Then the National authority made itself manifest. Then the Nation itself restored order. And quiet came as peace descended at Appomattox. The majesty and supremacy of the law were asserted, and the Senate thanked the President for what he had done.

The Toledo Blade well says that if the position of Mr. BRYAN is sound, President LINCOLN had no right to call out troops to put down the rebellion in 1861. Then, as in 1864, duties which the National Government was charged with were hindered. Then, as in 1864, the duty of the Government would have been unperformed if the whole force of the Nation had not been put forth to execute the provisions of the law.

It is the second false note Mr. BRYAN has struck.

Patriot's Warning.

From Leslie's Weekly.

This country has had few more unselfish patriots of faithful servants than General Francis E. Spinner, who, as Treasurer of the United States during the most trying financial crisis through which we have ever passed—the period of the Civil War—justly won a world-wide reputation as one of the ablest, most conservative, and experienced financiers. During the closing years of his life General Spinner was a great sufferer from cancer of the face, but during the whole period of his suffering, down to his latest breath, he manifested the keenest interest in public affairs, and especially in the financial question, as to which he wrote freely for the newspapers. His very last article was published in Leslie's Weekly. In this he discussed the subject of the increased coinage of silver, and warned the country that free coinage would precipitate a financial panic. His words have a peculiar and a pathetic interest at this time. We quote the closing paragraph of his article:

"I am nearly 88 years old, and for more than half a century have watched and taken an interest in the monetary and commercial affairs of our country. I have no interest of friends or self to subvert. I am standing confronting an open grave and expect soon to sink into one. I love my country greatly, and I love its people more. The prosperity of our country and the happiness of its people that now are, and of the generations that are to follow, are the subjects of solicitude nearest my heart. I cannot bear to sink into that grave without giving this my last note of solemn warning. If the country would avoid a great calamity let it restore gold to be the sole standard of values, and the consequent measure of all transactable commodities.

Fortify the U. S. Treasury with gold coin, gradually replace the warehouse silver certificates with treasury notes of all denominations, from a five-cent to a thousand-dollar note, based upon and redeemable from the gold on deposit in the Treasury. Issue local interest-bearing interchangeable currency bonds. This currency would not only have the gold in the Treasury, but all that sixty-five million people possess, as a guarantee for its redemption. Such an arrangement of the currency would constitute the Treasury of the United States into a safe insurance office against commercial reversions and monetary panics. On the other hand, an illy constituted and depreciated circulating medium, a dual standard of values, a redundant inflated currency based on a greatly depreciated silver coin such as the silver cranks desire are the she-wolves that will breed and litter want of confidence distrust, fears, failures and panics upon our country, and disaster and ruin upon our people. The monetary course now being pursued is as sure to bring disaster as effect follows cause. Let the people be warned of the danger that is before them."

For full particulars of the sensational Dayton murder get The Cincinnati Post. JAMES N. LYNN, Agent.

The dentist of Paris, Richmond, Winchester, Georgetown and Carlisle met at Paris Tuesday night to perfect a model organization.

Governor Bradley was the recipient of an elegant silk banner presented by Mrs. Mary Parish, North Middletown, Bourton county. The banner is hand painted and bears an excellent reproduction of the American eagle. It was presented in honor of the memory of the lady's father, John H. Peters a gallant soldier of 21st Ky. Infantry, who fell at the battle of Knoxville Mountain. The donor requested to make such use of the present as he saw fit, and it will probably go to the county casting the largest proportionate vote in the coming election.

Owingsville is going to put on airs by electric light.

The man who wants a paper without so much politics in it for the next two months can take his choice between said paper, wall paper and dry paper.

Deputy Sam S. Shepherd of the Land Commissioner's Office, has presented the office with a magnificent life size crayon portrait of Major McKinley. It is a massive gold frame.

Just received, a fresh-mined cargo of the celebrated Raymond Coal, the best Semi-anthracite ever sold in this market. Its merit is attested by the fact that others have tried to handle it but could not buy it, and another coal is sold by a similar name, but it cannot be counterfeited and is sold only by

YOU'LL FIND IT HERE

SUMMARY OF LOCAL EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

MONDAY.

Peck Rebeck Degree Lodge No. 57 was initiated at Helena with 24 members. James N. Boyd appointed to act apart except property to John W. Osborne. Receipts of Two Mile Turnpike Company last year were \$3 and expenditures \$66.75. Mayville ball team won game from Lexington Saturday by score of 10 to 4, and lost Sunday by score of 7 to 3.

TUESDAY.

Mrs. N. S. Wood of St. Louis is dangerously ill. Public Schools opened Monday with a total enrollment of 730. Mr. Charles Hermans of Chillicothe is recovering from his original illness. Miss Anna Britton of this city and Mr. Jesse C. Hagland of Lexington will marry September 23d. Mayville ball club played at Knoxville winning by score of 6 to 4.

WEDNESDAY.

Mrs. Annie E. Dutton, wife of Mr. George Dutton of Sixth Ward died, aged 44. Miss Louise Marie Mitchell, daughter of late Dr. John A. Mitchell and Mr. Andrew John Stein of Louisville will wed October 20th. Friday October 10th will be celebrated as Reunion Day at the Germantown Fair. Ball game between Mayville and Knoxville at latter place resulted in victory for Mayville by score of 6 to 0.

THURSDAY.

Republicans of Fremont No. 7 organized McKelvey club with forty members. Mr. William H. Cox chosen President of W. M. C. A. Residence of Ben Alexander destroyed by fire at Orangeburg. Loss \$600; no insurance. Third ball game between Mayville and Knoxville resulted in victory for Knoxville by score of 6 to 3.

FRIDAY.

Residence of Mr. Darius Moren on Jersey Road destroyed by fire. John T. Zito, a cigar maker, while whittling let kelp slip and set severe gas on fire just above the knee, severing main artery. John Alexander Porter aged 19, son of Mrs. Ed Porter of this city, was found dead on railroad track at Johnson's Junction. Ball game at Knoxville Thursday resulted in score—Mayville 5, Knoxville 4.

The railway companies are advertising a barbecue on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit to Mayville next Tuesday. This is a mistake. There will be, undoubtedly, plenty to eat, but it is one of the things that will not be "free."

Mr. Thomas S. Edwards, aged 78, a retired merchant, and Miss Eliza Hawkins, aged 32, were married at Versailles. Mr. Edwards and his first wife, who died two years ago, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1890. Miss Hawkins is a niece of his first wife.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Gifts for the Y. M. C. A.

The Sunday Rally and Other Items of Interest.

Mr. G. W. Blatterman has kindly placed in the Association Hall a large, up-to-date map of the United States; and several fans have also been provided with the compliments of Browning & Co.

The Louisville Evening Post, The Dover News and The Sunday Morning Call are among the latest additions to the list of papers on the reading tables. They have been provided through the generosity of the respective publishers. These and all other gifts are appreciated by the Directors and members of the Association.

A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and holder for the same (the bookcase holder preferred) are greatly needed in the Association Room. Some attractive pictures of interest to young men, and good books for the library would also be appreciated. There are several volumes of Harper's and Century Magazines, which, if neatly bound for the Association by some of its good friends, would make instructive and interesting reading for the young men, during the winter months especially, and would at the same time serve as a nucleus for an Association library.

The Men's Rally on Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock will be conducted by the President of the Association, Mr. William H. Cox, who will speak upon the thoughts suggested by First Corinthians 11:22-28 and Colossians 3:12. It was announced by the opening Rally that the service would be conducted this coming Sabbath at the Baseline Park, but in view of the fact that the Mayville Band is to give a sacred concert in that vicinity, and for other reasons, it has been thought best to hold the Rally in the Association Hall. There will be good music, and the men—young and old—are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Henry E. Newsaver, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was in the city yesterday and called on several of the local Association Directors.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dr. James Shackelford and Dr. S. K. Herover has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts known and unknown incurred by the firm will hereafter be paid by Dr. Herover at his office, No. 4 West Third Street, and settle their accounts. Sept 14.

REMOVAL.

With larger quarters and better facilities for serving my patrons, I am now located at Nos. 13 and 15 West Second, opposite Washington Opera-house, where I have a full line of Wall Papers, Paints, Etc. To close out my Wall Paper I will be sold at 10 to 20 cents; original price 50 cents. Sept 12.

W. H. RYDER.

Assignee's Sale.

In obedience to a judgment and order of sale of the Mason County Court, rendered September 7th, 1893, in the case of Joseph E. Walton assigned to Charles K. Calvert, for benefit of creditors, I shall, on

Saturday, Sept. 26, 1893,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises near Germantown, in the highest and best bid, on a credit of one and two thirds years, the following property, to-wit: 200 acres of land in Mason County, Kentucky, about two miles from Germantown, and on the West side of the Turnpike road, and bounded as follows: On the North by the lands of Susan J. Walton, on the East by the lands of the Horan heirs, on the South by the lands of the late Peter Holtz and the lands of Joseph T. Frazee, and on the West by the lands of Frazee, Turnpike road, containing 13 acres, more or less, being same sold and conveyed to said relation by John H. Walton and wife January 24th, 1891, by deed recorded in Book 10, page 294, of Mason County Court Records.

This will be a special opportunity to buy a good Mason County farm. Remember the date and terms.

Purchaser must be prepared to promptly execute bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid.

CHARLES K. CALVERT,

Assignee of Joseph E. Walton.

Sutton & Nelson, Attorneys.

September 8th, 1893. Sept 12

Edgelyield Creamery

A. R. GLASCOCK & SON.

Pure Milk Cream and gilt-edge Butter Guaranteed unadulterated. From a herd of fifty registered Jersey. Increase of the herd for sale.

JOHN W. PORTER.

JAMES H. CUMMINGS.

PORTER & CUMMINGS,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

17 East Second Street, Mayville, Ky.

Rooms Open at all Hours

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CLEVELAND AND OHIO.

East. No. 1000 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:15 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:45 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:15 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:45 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:15 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:45 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:15 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:45 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:15 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:45 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:15 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:45 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 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Only a blade of grass--
In a world of getting and giving,
If all that I am, alas!
And all that shall come to pass,
Is no more than a blade of grass,
Oh! what is the use of living?"

But with the sun and the rain
The soft, sweet shower, and the shin-
ing,
Green things are growing again,
And the breeze that sweeps the plain
Comes whispering: "See how vain,
How needless, is your repining!

[illegible][illegible]

the dignity of their military status when they arrived in the mountain city. They were whisked away to a hotel to prepare for the ovation arranged for the general by the populace. It had been provided that he would review some military and in general lend the lustre of his presence so as to make Denver proud. Arrived at the hotel the terrible information was made known to the hero of the apple tree of Appomattox that his trunks were lost, and, said

the linen duster and the cinder boots and trousers which he wore, there was a man belonging to him on the face of whose known name it might not have been so aerious opposition had the fact of that revelation, pressed upon the Galena so that it would never do for a man who had been in the service of the United States army and who had made a triumphal march around the world to appear upon a reviewing stand and in a linen duster and a traveling bag. The man who had been asked for advice, and the man who had marched to the sea readily offered the use of an extra uniform of his own. It was tried, but where the ex-president had been in the service of the United States it was very long and ample when Sheridan proffered a uniform of the United States army, and when Gen. Grant looked gloomily upon the uniform of the Winchester rider and the man who had been in the arrangement could hardly answer the question.

those who were sent out into the woods to discover some relief for Gen. Grant's army. This work of inquiry must, of course, have been done in the most general, although called the plainest of military heroes, was alive to the dignity of the occasion," and did not want the soldiers to be seen in anything but the best. However, after several hours of searching the scouting party returned and found the presence of an enemy. The onset of flaming battle was on. The military attire which caused his paragon to look like a sort of masquerader in the eyes of the enemy was the cause of flaming battle which ensued his paragon's uniform and mail carried a cloth of gold and militia garments and Knights of Pythias attire and campaign sashes. The battle was a long and hard one and wild. At last the general succumbed. In making up a fairly good suit of campaign mail, a combination of military officers' uniforms was used. The uniforms were made of cloth. The other clothes were bunched up to the second-hand clothing store. The uniforms from whence they had been taken were known for whom or for what purpose this collection of uniforms had been made.

[illegible][illegible]


THIS is an obvious instance of the disadvantage at which most animals stand in regard to means of physical experience. The horse, for instance, necessarily feel the lintel to find out that it is fixed and does not move, and is not allowed waiting to hit him. But except for horses, which are sensitive, he has no member with which he can make the experiment. Except the elephant and the monkey, most of the "higher" animals suffer from this lack of the means of experiment. The wonder is, not that they suffer from illusions, but that they make so few mistakes.—Spectator.

Paternalistic Practicality.—Between
 course actuated by the highest devotion
 the principles of truth and another
 that seems to promote the immediate
 applause of my fellow-men, which
 would you counsel?
Rubicond Common Sense.—The or
 aleh would put most money in your
 ck, my boy.—Buffalo Express.
 —If you would know what keeps th
 ck alive, look for its smilnat root.
 um's Horn.

[Special New York Letter.]

The carriage, a vehicle familiar to the street gamin of to-day, has a history which reaches way back into the mazes of antiquity. Its first form was very primitive, and the products of the carriage builders of the various ancient nations were in so far all alike that the box always rested directly on the axles. Wagons are first spoken of in the Bible, and many ancient traditions and documents speak about war chariots and triumphal carriages used by the an-

The first carriage used by private persons was introduced in Rome about 250 years after its foundation. It was called the "plectum," and was granted by the senate to the Roman ladies who had sacrificed their jewels in the interest of the republic. The privilege was rarely used, however, and up to the time of Augustus, the Roman ladies employed a sort of sedan chair exclusively on their travels and excursions. The wagon of the Romans was called the "carpentum," and consisted of a wickered box resting on two wheels and drawn by one or two mules. The *carpentum* was often richly decorated. A later period the patrician Roman



RUSSIAN TELEGA.

used a four-wheeled carriage called the "Carruciae," and the Roman "wheels" came to sort of each other in the case of their wheels.

used a four-wheeled carriage called the "Carrucue," and the Roman "swells" tried to outdo each other in the elegance of their turbanes.

The knightly costumes of the middle ages and the wretched condition of the roads interfered seriously with the use of carriages at that period and the nobles generally traveled on horseback like the poor. Men and women wore the noble sport of horseback riding; only monks and women using donkeys as a matter of greater comfort.

As late as the beginning of the sixteenth century the noblemen in the cities went to council meetings on horseback.

When covered coaches made their appearance in Germany, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, they were used exclusively for the purpose of conveying the king to ride in them.

The first carriage with suspended seats which is mentioned in medieval history, is that of the king of France, which appeared in France in 1403. Fifty years later the envoys of Ladislaus V., king of Hungary and Bohemia, presented the king of France with a magnificent and richly-decorated carriage, "which caused great admiration at the French court, although the carriage was not inflated, however, with cushions, but with furs; and only two such coaches existed in Paris at that time." The king of France, however, one of which belonged to the queen, was used by the king and queen, and by the king of Poles. Special permission was granted occasionally to ladies of the highest rank to use similar vehicles, but only in the case of illness, and even then the king took the opportunity to forbid the use of carriages in the city, and this decree was strictly enforced afterwards. Even in the case of illness, the king's subjects, the king possessing only one carriage for common use with the queen. The carriage in which Henry was murdered was a four-wheeled carriage with curtains and with a leather roof and leather curtains.

The decree of the parliament of Paris in 1584, forbidding the use of carriages, was not unique, as other countries also had similar laws. The king of France was going so far as to make it a felony for the lower nobility and other vassals to

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse-drawn carriage. The carriage has a large, spoked rear wheel and a smaller front wheel. It is carrying a large, rectangular bundle of material, possibly a rug or a large piece of fabric, which is secured with straps. The carriage is shown from a side profile, facing right.

nation of Emperor Maximilian in 1564, the archbishop of Cologne and his suite appeared in 14 carriages. A chronicle describes the carriage used by the emperor of Austria during his entry into Vienna, (1611) as "covered with perfumed leather," while Count Kuevenhuller, speaking of the marriage of Ferdinand II, says: "The bride with her sisters rode in a gorgeous, gilded, brided carriage, the noble ladies of her suite followed in black velvet, and the rest of the women in neat leather coaches."

The fashionable ladies of England at an earlier period had to resign all comfort during a carriage ride until in 1356 a Dutchman, named Willem Boncompagni, introduced the first coach, for which the queen appointed him "royal carriage builder." Several highborn ladies received permission to use the new vehicles, which caused great astonishment in the rural counties, wherever one of these ladies happened to travel. The celebrated prohibitory bill against carriages and their increasing use was issued 30 years later, but without notable effect. The duke of Buckingham was the first to give a

The idea of renting out carriages and horses originated with a Frenchman in Paris, Nicholas Sauvage, in 1650, and since his house bore the name "Hotel St. Flacere" these coaches were generally called "flaceres." Sauvage soon found imitators and improvers, and only a few years later four-in-hands could be hired for excursions to the country palaces which the court occupied alternately. They were called: "Voitures pour le sult de la cour."



much favor, for in 1963 the use of carriages was prohibited in Amsterdam "to save the costly pavement," as the edict said.

The carriage in which the wife of the Italian ambassador her husband binds in his entry into Rome has been a real gem. An old historian says: "She rode in a carriage upholstered with velvet and lined with ermine, with four-deckles, the like of which Neapolitans had never seen before. This luxury spread from Naples over all Italy." The use of carriages in Italy has been the spread of use of carriages over all Italy or not, but no nation is as enthusiastic about carriages as the Italian. The carriages in Italy are not the vehicles here are more primitive. Now where can be seen more stylish carriages than in Palermo. But it is also true that the Italian carriages are not because so much admiration on the cars are often owned by several parties, who exercise the strictest system of economy. The Italian carriages are not indulgent in the luxury of an elegant turn-out. It is also remarkable that the Italian carriages are not the same as the children, always peak out from closed windows and draw curtains.

This fact reminds one of the "sweetest" of the Italian carriages, the "sweetest" riding with the Turkish ladies of Constantinople. It is peculiar that the aristocratic ladies of the harem use and the "sweetest" of the Italian carriages. The box seats directly on the axles and the wheels are simple wooden wheels. Curtains protect the occupants from the sun and the wind. The carriage is of the animal, as well as a number of black attendants who surround the carriage, prevent any possibility of

The most magnificent carriages which have ever been used by crowned heads are surpassed however, by the fairy-like coaches and sleighs of the late King Louis II. of Bavaria, which no visitor to Munich fails to see.

The Washington Post tells a story of a young man in Washington who came to this city the other day, not because he wanted to see New York, or because he had business here, but because he had a note on one of the rail-

"Well, didn't you go anywhere?" asked somebody, finally.

"Not on your life," said the boy.

"D'ye think I was going to pay two dollars a day for a room and not use it all the time?"—N. Y. Tribune.

"And it was after 11 before he went home, miss. I'd like to know what kept him so late."

when you came in and saw him that I guess he thought I needed a protector, and so he stayed until he thought you were asleep."—N. Y. Weekly.

"Hate him! Why, there's no limit to his hatred. Only yesterday I heard him express a most fiendish wish relative to his future."

"Involving a mention of the infernal regions, I suppose?"

"Oh, worse than that. He expressed a wish that he might see him doing duty as a clerk in a hotel for women only.—Chicago Post.

"And would you die for me?" the fair young thing asked.

"Well," the cruel man replied, as he fondled the golden braid that was hanging down her back. "I suppose it would be only doing the fair thing, since you seemed to have bleached for me."

Whereupon a solemn stillness unfolded them.—Cleveland Leader.

—George I. of England never learned the English language.

After Twenty Centuries of Burial It Is to Be Excavated.

At last the ruins of the Indian Troy, deeply buried in the debris of over 23 centuries, are likely soon to be seen. The ruins of the city of the Greeks, the "City of sweet-scented flowers," so famous in ancient Indian legend and romance, is perhaps most famous for the fact that it was the greatest of Indian emperors, and the most lavish devotee the world has ever seen. He covered his mighty kingdom with stupas and temples, brought the gem of India to the light of day by his conquests from Nepal to Gujarat, with countless Buddhist monuments and stupas of all sizes. His stupendous building of white marble, the famous Great Stupa of Buddha's relics, or to mark some sacred spot, are found all over India, and are almost like Egyptian pyramids in size. The stupas are of various shapes, some of stone over 40 feet in length and beautifully polished and sculptured, still others of brick, and some of wood, which are seen here. How magnificent they must have been the capital of this great Hindoo king, who was the ally of the Persians, and the conqueror of the Ptolemy of Egypt, Antigonus of Macedonia, Mughas of Cyrene and Alexandria.

It was already a splendid city in the time of the Mauryas, the grandfather, Chandragupta, the Greek, Sandracottus, as we learn from the glowing descriptions of Megasthenes the ambassador of the successor of Alexander the Great. The city and its buildings were all of wood, like the palaces and temples of Harapp in the present day. It is a matter of history, however, that the city was destroyed by fire and wood naid left it of stone. But before the dawn of our era this great city had degenerated with the fall of Asoka's dynasty and the various succeeding dynasties. The founder of the Gupta empire, in A.D. 400, A. D. the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hian reported that it lay deserted and in ruins. Since the Mauryas, the city had been the capital of the Gupta, A. D. the very site of this city was forgotten. It was known to be somewhere near the modern town of Patna in Bengal, but most of the experts and scholars of the day had deliriously concluded it believed that it had been entirely washed away by the Ganges. Then it will be remembered that Surgeon Major Cunningham, who was sent to Patna, found that the leading marks of Asoka's capital still existed. He found several sculptured stones and images of the Asoka period lying on the ground. He also found the remains and these, together with the position of the old maonds, many of which still retain their ancient names, enabled him to find the site of the city, to defend, and also to indicate roughly the possible sites of particular buildings for exploratory excavations, without the course of which the excavations could be decisively attempted.

Unfortunately, most of the likely mounds now contain Mohammedan graves, for the Mohammedan invaders of the 13th century used the ruins for their residence and burial ground, and for centuries they have used these ruins as a quarry for their building material. A beginning has now been made, and already at Patna, where five years ago no stones of the Asoka period were suspected to be, there may now be a beginning of a knowledge of the posts, the so-called Asokan railings, with their quaintly-figured medallion-like bosses, by which Asoka perpetuated in stone the legends of his life, which surrounded the sacred Buddhist spots. And close by one may see, about 12 feet below the present surface, parts of the Asoka pillars, which were cut by their marvelously well-preserved Ashmoleum, over 20 centuries old—Calcutta Englishman.

"dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the form in Dutch being "taylor" and in Italian "talero." All these different forms were derived from Joachim's Thaler. Joachim, a German, who died in 1525, Schickel, A. D. 1518, coined some excellent pieces in silver of one ounce in weight. From the name of Joachim, the word "Joachim dollar" was applied to the above-named coins, as well as that of Schickelthaler. Hence, Joachim's Thaler, Schickel's Thaler, and Joachim's thalers and then into thalers. These coins gained such a reputation that the name was applied to all others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the name, the words "Joachim dollar" being used in many countries, reaching Spain a few dollars, and through its provinces transmitted to the western hemisphere. The word "dollar" was also used in the adoption of the federal currency. In coinage the word "dollar" is a favorite term, and is used by the people in almost every part of the globe.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Japanese official is shown by the following incident in the great earthquake wave: "The director of the Kamahashi telegraph office saw his family swept away before his eyes. In spite of his sad and misfortune he at once went in search of the telegraphic instruments that had been washed away, and as soon as possible restored them to proper order. To his self-sacrificing zeal the public is indebted for the speedy reestablishing of communications."²—Chicago Chronicle.

cently by the mistake of a telegraph operator at Hatfield, England, where Cecil, the son of the marquis of Salisbury, raises bees. He sent to the nearest town for a queen bee and received a telegram saying: "The queen will arrive by 3:40 this afternoon." The operator supposed it to refer to the queen of England, could not keep such important news to himself, so there was an immense crowd at the station when the bee arrived.

—Pleasure in the Contrast.—F

—Dukane—"The college will attract the most attention that does not possess a football team well—"Oh, nonsense." "It's a '33' that will attract the most attention."

"What college do you refer to?" Electoral College.—Pittsburgh Independent-Telegraph.

"—This here sixteen to one," grocer, "is too much for me. I understand it." "Of course you said the man who owed so much could afford to be saucy. 'Of you don't. It means that a pound sugar shall weigh 16 ounces.'"—apolis Journal.

—The young man who prides on being original was talking Cayenne. "Your mother seemed amused at that little story last night," he said, self-applaudingly. "Yes," she replied, "Ever can remember, mother has whenever she heard that story."—Elita.

—Deceit.—“Sir,” faltered the boy, “I would like to be excused the ball game.” The member firm grew pale with rage. “2” thundered: “you can’t fool me. pretend to go to the ball game a not do a thing but steal away a poetry to your grandmother. I

—Detroit Tribune

"Dear me, what shall I do now?" "The ball is in a hole," Second Young Lady (looking over a book of instruction). "Let me see, I presume you have to take a stick of the right size to get it out." First Young Lady, yes, of course. See if you can find like a fountain and brush it.

Distribution of the Foreigners Who

To Our Shores. The two peoples who began the exodus from Ireland have always been the largest in it. It was political trouble, many and famine in Ireland that drove them to America. Irish friends here really no much of the land of their adoption. Most of them at home, men and women, are farmers. They much prefer the towns and cities, particularly those of the north Atlantic states. We are apt to think that the Irish are the most numerous of the millions of them living there. But there are more Irish in Boston, Philadelphia or Brooklyn than in any one of our cities. The natives of the Emerald Isle have limits as there are in the Great West. Several thousand more Irish live on little Manhattan Island than in all the rest of the city, and in proportion to the total population of each state, there are more Irish in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey of the union. Two-thirds of the Irish in this country live in New York, New Jersey and New England. New York and New Jersey states is well supplied with them as a rule, his three times as many as western towns that are the least Irish. They are in touch with the home people in Ireland, and that is one reason why they settle near the sea that

[illegible]

One of the good stories for Judge Green is so noted he recalls follows: "He was a five-year-old more than a twig of the parent's might be called a branch. He ran into my arms, and I held him. He was almost on the lounge, and the air of a man about town, which doubtless gathered from him with his hands supporting his head, his elbows up in the air as he bled with his knees up. I was running over the words of 'Alley' and had reached the third of the chorus, when he piped a weary tone: 'I wouldn't sing if you was you.' Why not? was my query. 'Well, and the small tone that prevented all dispute you can't sing.' The only silence was intense." Brooklyn.

Neither Hot Nor Cold.
The climate of the Scilly islands is most equable in Great Britain, on an average, from 46 to 60 degrees. On the coldest warm, and on the hottest day there are only three seasons of four months each—spring, and autumn. When the autumn commences.

